



ARIJ Daily Report

Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)

P.O Box 860, Caritas Street – Bethlehem
Phone: (+972) 2 2741889, Fax: (+972) 2 2776966
pmaster@arij.org | <http://www.arij.org>

Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Husan village, west of Bethlehem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians and their houses. During the clashes, the IOA stopped and questioned tens of Palestinians. (Pal Info & Al-Quds 13 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) tightened its procedures at the western entrance of Al Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. The IOA stopped and

searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (Wattan 13 September 2016)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested a Palestinian from Jericho city, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of As Sawiya village, south of Nablus city. (Pal Info 13 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Yousif Baseem Shabitah (22 years) after stopping him at a military checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of Azzun village, east of Qalqiliyah city. (Wafa 13 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ahmed Sobhi Shinawi (21 years) and seized his motorcycle, after stopping him at a sudden checkpoint erected by the IOA at the entrance of Ash Shuhada village, south of Jenin city. (Wafa 13 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Ra'fat Na'il Shafiq (28 years) from Ramallah city, after stopping him at Al Container military checkpoint, northeast of Ramallah city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (RB2000 13 September 2016)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers complained from the sound of prayer from the mosques in Jerusalem city. Where the Israeli settlers called the police more than 100 times in 30 hours to complained about it. (Al-Quds 13 September 2016)
- Israeli District Court in Jerusalem city allowed the Israeli settlers to pray in the Islamic-Palestinian neighborhoods in the old city of Jerusalem. (Al-Quds 13 September 2016)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Nahhalin village, west of Bethlehem city. (Wattan 13 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at the entrance of Arraba village, southwest of Jenin city. (Wattan 13 September 2016)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected a military checkpoint at Jenin-An Nazareth road, northeast of Jenin city. (Wafa 13 September 2016)

Other

- United States Announces \$38 Billion Israel Military Aid Package. Israeli, American officials to sign the 'largest pledge of bilateral military assistance in U.S. history' on Wednesday. The United States announced on Tuesday that an agreement has been reached with Israel on a \$38 billion 10-year military aid package for 2019 through 2028. Senior officials from both sides will sign the agreement on Wednesday in a ceremony in the Treaty Room at the State Department in Washington at 9 P.M. (Israel time). "This memorandum of understanding constitutes the single largest pledge of bilateral military assistance in U.S. history," said the State Department in its announcement of the agreement. U.S. National Security Adviser Susan Rice will attend the signing ceremony, but the agreement is expected to be signed by Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Tom Shannon on behalf of the United States. Jacob Nagel, acting head of Israel's National Security Council, landed in Washington D.C. on Tuesday. He is expected to sign the agreement on the new military aid package with the United States on Israel's behalf. Also attending the signing ceremony will be Israeli Ambassador Ron Dermer. A senior Israeli official said it was likely that Netanyahu and Obama will talk on the phone after the deal is signed on Wednesday. It was still unclear if the two will meet on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly next week in New York. The senior official said that despite the criticism of Netanyahu's conduct over the nuclear deal with Iran, the deal has seen an increase of American aid to Israel. According to him, though Israel demanded \$4.5 billion annually during the negotiations, it was expected that the sides would compromise on a lower sum. "Against the backdrop of significant cuts in the U.S. budget, we got an increase of defense aid to Israel," the official said. "The credit for closing the deal goes to the prime minister and to the person who ran the negotiations, acting National Security Adviser Jacob Nagel". The agreement, which the two countries have been negotiating since November 2015, the United States will provide Israel with \$38 billion in military aid over 10 years, \$5 billion of them to be dedicated to the development of missile defense systems. Nagel left Israel for the U.S. Monday night after meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Dan Shapiro. The meeting dealt with the final details of the agreement, such as the way the agreement would be announced etc. The old military aid agreement, which ends at the end of 2018, totaled \$30 billion over a decade or an average of \$3 billion annually. That being said, the actual military aid the U.S. transferred to Israel was greater due additional aid approved by Congress following requests by Israel. Over the last few years

Congress approved an additional \$500 million annually to be added to the original base sum, which made the total amount of military aid transferred to Israel annually approximately \$3.5 billion. The new military aid deal is expected to total about \$38 billion over a decade, or an average of \$3.8 billion per year. This amounts to the largest increase ever in U.S. aid to Israel. The sum of the new agreement is significantly lower than what Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu had sought. When negotiations started, Netanyahu asked to increase the aid to \$4.5 billion a year, or \$45 billion over ten years. Taking into account aid supplements approved in the past by Congress, the new aid agreement effectively increases the annual aid budget by only about \$300 million. Netanyahu gave in to a series of American demands under the new agreement, including a significant limitation on Israel's ability to ask Congress for supplemental aid. One of the annexes to the agreement is an official letter by the Israeli government containing a commitment not to hold any contacts in the coming decade with Congress about any increased aid for development of missile defense systems. The Israeli commitment letter is in addition to another qualifier, which is that Israel may request an aid increase in the event of an emergency such as war. In addition, Netanyahu has agreed to end an arrangement that permitted Israel to use 26 percent of American aid money to purchase equipment from Israel's military industries within six years of the aid deal going into effect, and to use 13% of American aid money to buy fuel for the IDF. Under the new agreement, Israel will have to spend all its American aid money on purchases from U.S. military industries. Negotiations for the aid package began in November 2015. President Barack Obama had proposed to Netanyahu to start the talks some six months beforehand, but Netanyahu refused and prevented the start of talks for some months, while he was seeking to thwart a nuclear agreement with Iran. Netanyahu agreed to start talks on the aid package and upgrading the IDF's capabilities only after he failed in his efforts to thwart the deal with Iran. ([Haaretz](#) 13 September 2016)

- Israeli politicians renew push to retroactively legalize 2,000 settler homes. MK Hotovely said bluntly that those who say that there are legal issues with the bill are “lying.” Right-wing politicians are resuming a legislative effort to retroactively legalize some 2,000 unauthorized settler homes, including 40 in the Amona outpost ordered demolished by the High Court of Justice by December 25. “There is no legal impediment to passing such a law” Deputy Foreign Minister Tzipi Hotovely (Likud) said Monday night to a gathering of Likud activists in Amona on the importance of approving a bill, called the “Regulations Act,” that would comprehensively deal with the

issue. MK Yoav Kisch (Likud), who co-chairs the Land of Israel caucus, pledged that “the Regulations Act will pass three readings in the Knesset during this upcoming session.” Lawmakers had backed away from actively trying to pass the bill after Attorney-General Avichai Mandelblit stated the legislation was unconstitutional. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has preferred to tackle the issue of unauthorized settler homes outside the Knesset by advocating a piecemeal approach by the Higher Planning Council, which has retroactively legalized settler homes in specific communities as part of the normal planning process. Lawmakers have argued that Netanyahu’s approach is perilous, because it allows left-wing groups to petition the High Court of Justice against such building. The High Court order to demolish the Amona outpost in December and nine homes in the nearby Ofra settlement in February had sparked the legislative debate. A plan put forward by Defense Minister Avigdor Liberman to relocate the Amona outpost to a nearby tract of land was derailed when a dozen Palestinians last week came forward to claim ownership of the tract. While Liberman was pledging Monday night to uphold the court’s ruling with regard to Amona when speaking with students at Ariel University, the Likud politicians declared in Amona that the only option before them is legislation, even if this means going against Mandelblit. Hotovely said bluntly that those who say that there are legal issues with the bill are “lying.” The bill deals with all unauthorized settler homes in Judea and Samaria. In cases where the structures are built on private Palestinian property, such as in Amona or Ofra, it would compensate the landowners. “Attempts to solve this problem through other legal tools have failed. The other option that is left here is legislation,” Kisch said. He added that the bill would “provide justice to the settlers and to [Palestinian] landowners, in the event that they have been harmed.” Hotovely said that the intent of the law corresponds with the political stance of the government. There is no connection with this issue and the 2005 demolition of 25 settlements, of which 21 were in Gaza, Hotovely said. “This isn’t Netanyahu’s fault. He hasn’t taken a decision to uproot homes. We are talking about an issue that can be resolved legally, without World War III. This isn’t a diplomatic issues, it’s a political one,” Hotovely said. Mandelblit has the legal tools to deal with unauthorized settler construction even without the regulations bill, she said. “In all this it is important to remember that this is the most right-wing government in Israel’s history. Those who want to support this initiative do not have to attack Netanyahu. We have a wonderful government.” She noted that, among other things, it is working to remove the term “occupation” from the international dialogue about Israel. MK Yehuda

Glick (Likud) urged those at the gathering to take action to save Amona and to legalize the unauthorized homes in Judea and Samaria. "The Regulations Act must pass the Knesset," he said. Should that fail and should Amona fall, he said, Netanyahu must approve new building as a compensatory measure as a step toward the final goal, which is "to impose full Israeli law [annexation] on Judea and Samaria," Glick said. ([IPOST](#) 13 September 2016)

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